CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. - Summer Night's Concert. Invino Hall.-Billiard Tournament.

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At this season the atmosphere is surcharged with the seeds of inter missents, remeticuis, rheumstiem, pulmonary disorders, billious co plaints, and the like. Persons whose nervous systems are relaxed are the first to succumb to these distempera. Brace up the physical energive then with this potential vegetable tonic. It is the wort powerful recuperant which the botanic kingdom has ever yielded to patient research and experiment. Try it. The blindest disciple of the old medical dogmas will at heat admit that a topic and alterative, compounded of approved herbs, roots, and barks, can do no harm, while the testimony of shousands invites a trial of its virtoes. Vigor is the thing most needed in these cases, as well as in dyspepsia and nervous affections, and Hosparrant's Berruns is the safest, surest, and most wholesome strengthening prenaration that human skill has set consucted.

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During the construction of the front of the new Tribune building, the Tribune Office may be found in the first building in the rear on Sprucest. The Tribune Counting Room is on the first floor, and is entered at the second door down Spruce-st. from the old site.

## New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1873.

The question of the loan to Canada was discussed in the British Parliament. === The resignation of the Spanish Ministry was announced to the Spanish Cortes. Commencement week exercises were held at Yale, Dartmouth, and Dickinson Colleges, and Brown and Wesleyan Universities. - It is understood that Secretary Michardson and Minister Jay will probably be removed. ...... Temperance conventions were held at

Warrants under the new indictments were served upon four persons. - The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher made an address at the funeral of Lewis Tappan, and Bishop Janes at that of John A. Kennedy. = Juniata salled for Greenland. — The Health Board received a report on the cholers. — The Billiard Tournament was resumed. \_\_\_\_ Gold, 1152, 1152, 1152. Thermometer, 650, 640, 610.

We print to-day some pleasant and gracefully-written suggestions of American colonial history, which will attract many readers. Our correspondent has gathered up these memories in such a manner as to suggest how much curious material has been left after the re-We have the complete structure of Revolu- large majority. There is danger, however, places, so that an early passenger train was

needed to give it color and enduring vivid-

The peaceful end of a long, blameless, and useful life was fitly honored, yesterday, in the funeral ceremonies of the late Lewis Tappan. As a philanthropist and a defender of human rights, Mr. Tappan's biography will form a large part of the history of the Anti-Slavery striggle in this country. As an active citizen, his life and labors reach far back into the records of the passing generation; and his departure recalls to the memory of living men a career which was singularly fortunate in its ultimate success and completeness.

A New-Orleans dispatch says that some of the Kellogg Republicans are much disgusted with certain late appointments in that city. They declare that the appointees are imported from Washington for the purpose of filling the offices. When the victors begin to quarrel over the spoils, there is some hope that honest men will come by their own again. The same malcontents declare that they "look with deep suspicion on the new party move-'ment." Apparently, these gentlemen have the same sort of suspicion of the new organization that a fugitive thief has of a constable.

Reports from the temporary seat of Government at Long Branch signify a proposed change in the Cabinet and some important modifications in the diplomatic service. The apparent reason why Secretary Richardson is to be displaced is that Wall Street demands the sacrifice; and the reason why Minister Jay is not at once recalled from Vienna is that he is the United States, the negotiations show that specially useful there. If Mr. Jay should be recalled, in spite of his usefulness, the later traditions of our foreign diplomacy would be admirably observed. As for the reported change in the Treasury Department, we prefer to believe that the Administration will be able to give some better excuse for the step, should it be taken, than that which is now suggested for its action.

Two Temperance Conventions were held in

Albany, yesterday; one was called the Temperance and Sabbath Convention, and the other that of the Radical Prohibitionists. The latter, which is a third party movement, consisted of only eighteen or twenty persons, and was of little importance. The other numbered one hundred and fifty delegates, who came in response to a call, issued May 27, inviting every church, Sabbath-school, Young Men's Christian Association, and Temperance Society, in favor of maintaining the sanctity of the Christian Sabbath and the suppression of the liquor traffic, to send one representative. The action of this Convention was distinguished by great moderation and worldly good sense. It was decided not to make separate nominations for the Legislature or State offices, unless the candidates of both the great parties should be men from whom Temperance measures would receive no support. At the same time the Convention appeared to be fully impressed with the deceitfulness of all politicians. Not the least quarter was given to Gov. Dix. The Temperance men, however, seemed to think the Civil Damages bill was worth quite as much to them as the Local Option bill. The idea that any distinction should be made by the Governor or the Legislature between ale, lager beer, and eider, and the stronger liquors was utterly scouted. In their resolutions, Total Prohibition was laid down as the object of their labors and the only result with which they would be content. At the same time it was noticeable, from the remarks of the delegates, that the Temperance cause is less vigorously supported than formerly. It is doubtful if the Temperance men pursue any course in this campaign which will differ from that herefore chosen by them. They will support the candidates who are willing to show an outward respect for the Prohibition movement. But their experience this Winter will make them more wary hereafter of mere professions.

SOBER SECOND THOUGHTS.

The Constitutional Convention in Pennsylvania has reconsidered its resolution to adjourn, and determined to go on with its work at the rate of two sessions a day. Whether it is the cool weather that has produced this change of temper, or some sudden light upon the political situation, we can only conjecture; but be the cause what it may, the hall which last week resounded with the groans of perspiring delegates, and protestations of the utter inability of any decent gentleman to work in the city during the month of July, is now filled with the hum and bustle of active business. It would indeed be a curious thing if an assemblage of ever a hundred persons, who are supposed to represent the most practical and cultivated minds in Pennsylvania, should find themselves, after six months' work, so far from the end of their undertaking that they must pause and rest for a quarter of a year before attempting to go any further. It would be especially strange in this case, because the articles of the constitution that remain to be considered are supposed to offer no very serious difficulties. With diligence in work, and a moderate degree of restraint in unprofitable speech-making, the constitution can doubtless be completed in time for submission to the people before

The importance of haste in this matter we have already explained. All the hopes of the new Reform party of Pennsylvania depend upon the change in the election laws for which the new constitution provides. If the October election is to be conducted by the existing methods, no reform can be anticipated for at least another year, and there is danger that the organization which now promises so much may fall to pieces before it has an opportunity to accomplish anything. But there is another consideration which Philadelphians especially will appreciate. The officers to be elected next October will be in office during the preparations for the Centennial, and it will depend in a great measure upon them whether Pennsylvania shall have cause to blush for her share in the great celebration. If the business is to be managed on the part of the city and State by a Ring of jobbers and cheats who are the counterparts on a smaller scale of Tweed and Connolly, the memory of the Centennial will be a source of everlasting shame. At least when!Pennsylvania invites all the world to visit her in 1876, let her show her guests an honest government, and bid them welcome by the lins of officials whom a gentleman need not object to take by the hand.

With regard to the chances of the adoption of the new constitution in case it is finished this Summer, the leading Pennsylvania Reformers, who ought to be competent to judge, seem to have no misgivings. On a fair and searches of numerous and careful gleaners. full vote it would doubtless be accepted by a had obstructed the track in two or three then noted that cleansing processes, in con-

The Philadelphia Ring will probably exert themselves to count up a heavy adverse majerity in the city, though they have fewer opportunities than would naturally be theirs at a general election. In the country districts the necessity for a change is not so keenly appreciated, and the vote may consequently be small. The obvious duty of the Reformers will, therefore, be to arouse public opinion throughout the State, and get for the constitution an honest country vote which false counting in Philadelphia cannot evercome.

COLONIZING ROBBERS.

It is not a little discouraging to the average American citizen that a few lawless Indians on the Mexican border should cause much trouble between two nations. It is natural, perhaps, that the Mexicans should feel aggravated by a violation of their territory by United States troops in pursuit of the maranding Kickapoos. But, though their local pride may have been sorely wounded, their Government is almost without cause for complaint. Some of the inhabitants of the State of Coahuila excitedly required not only the surrender of the Kickapoos captured on that famous expedition, but of Col. Mackenzie, who commanded the raid. Latterly, however, this preposterous demand has been abated to a request that the United States Government; shall order a return of the captive 'a Mexican territory. According to a recent report of the American commissioners who were sent to treat with the Mexican authorities for the removal of the Kickapoos to the matter stands about thus: The Kickapoos, who were once domesticated in Texas, cannot be kept from marauding across the border by the Mexican authorities; it is difficult for us to protect our whole frontier line against their incursions; therefore, it is proposed that these lawless people come back into Texas, where they can be taken care of and watched. But they say they will not come back unless the captives taken by Col. Mackenzie are first formally restored to them. In other words, having pursued and punished these bandits, they say they will not consider any proposition to return to the United States until apology and reparation are made! Of course the weakness of Mexico and the

friendless condition of the wandering Kickapoos should be some argument in favor of treating the matter with the same careful consideration which would be exacted by more powerful neighbors. But it is somewhat humiliating that these border robbers-for they are no better-should be able by their lawlessness to jeopard the peaceful relations between Mexico and the United States. The Governor of Coahuila, in his official instructions to the Mexican Commissioner, says that on the removal of the Kickapoos depends the continuation of those relations. If we want peace with Mexico we must get the Indians back again, and we cannot open negotiations with them unless we surrender the captives taken by Col. Mackenzie. There is no assurance, even, that the Kickapoos will consent to return after they have secured their demands. The Mexican authorities foreseeing that the Indians may refuse to move after they have regained their captive brethren, pledge their word that the prisoners now held by Cel. Mackenzie shall be again given up if the Kickapoos do not come back to Texas. As the Mexicans have shown neither diligence nor ability in the management of their troublesome tenants, heretofore, we must see that this promise is not worth much. If we could demand these prisoners; of Mexico, after once giving them up, we cannot be far wrong to keep them now. But the objectionable feature of this whole business is that the return of the rascally Indians cuts so conspicuous a figure in the case. The settlement of any difficulty growing out of Col. Mackenzie's expedition should not be complicated with the question of the future location of These Indians are emphatithe Kickapoos. cally a bad lot; they are worse than the Modocs, for they have all of the vices and intelligent lawlessness of the civilized white ruffians among whom they have lived. Their plea that they were not committing depredations at the precise moment that they were pounced upon by Col. Mackenzie is worthy of a Tombs lawyer. We are well rid of them when they are fixed in Mexico. The manly, dignified disposition of the whole case would seem to be to remand the Kickapoos to the control of the Mexican Government, whose protection they long since sought. We do not want any such "wards." The statement that we cannot protect our border against Kickapoo raids from Mexico is a ludicrously weak argument in favor of colonizing the dreaded robbers upon our own soil. When we have exhausted resource in the defense of the frontier and Mexico has shown its inability or unwillingness to discharge its duties to a friendly neighbor, it will be time to talk about stronger measures. But this negotiation with sullen outlaws is unworthy of the diplomacy of the two Republics.

"BE IT ENACTED."

It seems somehow to be in the nature of democracies to run to over-legislation. With the law-making power resident in the people, or in a Legislature but one remove from them. and of their direct creation, it is perhaps natural that the individual citizen should feel that the machinery of government and the function of legislation are in some measure his personally. He owns stock in it, is part of it, a member of it, and of course proud of his influence in it. He goes to the polls and elects his man to represent him in the making of the laws. In theory, he lays his hand upon the shoulder of his representative, calls him-as the airy demagogue in proud humility calls himself-a publie servant, and directs him what laws to make or unmake, alter or amend. This is his machinery, for the doing of his work, and he would much rather have it shine in use than rust unburnished. So, no matter what his grievance, whether it be personal or political, local or general, his first impulse is to apply the panacea of legislation and go at it with the inevitable "Be it enacted." "Something must be "done about this," he cries impatiently, and that "something" is of course a law upon the subject. The result is statute upon statute, laws defining other laws, laws imposing additional penalties, laws remedial, punitive, and declaratory, until the statute books in all the States are filled up with half-digested compilations which bother courts, make business for lawyers, and confuse the people.

A queer illustration of this disposition on the part of the average American citizen and his average representative in the Legislature was furnished in Connecticut the other day. Near one of the stations on the Nor-

property and peril to human life, several per sons having been seriously injured and perhaps permanently crippled. Rewards for the apprehension of the villains were offered by the railroad company and the civil authorities, and persons were arrested and held on suspicion. But the Legislature was in session, and the opportunity to fulminate an additional law on the subject and incorporate in it an indignant public sentiment was not to be lost. So a representative from a town in the vicinity straightway, without losing a moment's time, introduced in the Assembly a bill for a public act imposing additional penalties for the crime. His constituents felt greatly outraged and shocked by the dastardly attempt at murder. Their only resource, of course, was the Legislature. They impressed their representative with the necessity of an immediate change in the law, making the offense punishable with imprisonment for life at least, and some thought it should be hanging. A man caught in a similar crime some months ago was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, but the Legislature not then being in session it did not occur to the citizens to ask for a change in the law. Now, however, the machine is running, and the angry citizens, acting on the democratic instinct, demand at once that this thing be stopped by increasing the term of sentence. Ten years in the State Prison, they say, did not frighten these scoundrels or deter them from the crime; so now make it imprisonment for life; see if they will dare incur that penalty. It is somewhat necessary, to be sure, to catch the offenders in order to enforce any penalty; but the mania for legislation, the thirst for a new "Be it enacted," takes no thought of anything but the legislative remedy; the execution of the law seems

not to be of much account. Of course this sort of legislation is weak and foolish. An angry man is always absurd; angry legislation is a thousand times more ridiculous. For of all things in the world the function of law-making should be divested of passion and temper. The indignation of a community is the last thing to crystallize into a statute. But our Legislatures are very apt to handle the subjects intrusted to them as some parents train their children-working themselves up to what they think is righteous indignation in order to administer discipline in a proper spirit. We shall learn by and by, perhaps, that Legislatares are not infallible, and that not quite all the diseases of the body politic can be cared with a " Be it enacted."

WHAT KILLED CAPT. HALL!

Apoplexy is supposed to be absolutely unknown in the Arctic regions, and when the first stories of Capt. Hall's death reached this country it was the general opinion that there was some mistake, or else a falsehood, in the reports. The suspicious of foul play are now admitted to have had no other foundation than the ravings of a delirious and dying man. More than this, the testimony of Sergeant Meyer (who is an educated and competent observer), confirmed as it is by the evidence of Joe, and Hannah, and all the other witnesses, leaves no reasonable doubt as to the precise cause of Hall's death.

It appears that he returned from his last sledge journey in tolerably good health, though his strength had perhaps been overstrained. Almost immediately after entering the close eabin, where the air was foul and the temperature very much higher than he had been used to for the previous fortnight, he was attacked by illness. He became suddenly drowsy. He was put to bed; ate nothing, but drank some coffee, which apparently produced vomiting. The next morning he was found to be paralyzed on the left side. In three days he grew better and recovered the use of his limbs; but delirium afterwards set in, and two weeks after the first attack he died. Now that he was not poisoned by the coffee is evident from three circumstances; he was taken sick before he drank the coffee; several others partook of the same brewing without suffering any bad effects; and finally poison would have affected his whole system, and not have spared the right side. What then was the attack? A physician recognizes the symptoms at once as those of congestion of the brain. The drowsiness is one indication; the sickness at the stomach is another. An affection of one lobe of the brain is followed by paralysis of the opposite side of the body. Sometimes the congestion is relieved, and the patient improves, as Hall did; but there was undoubtedly a second attack, and that proved fatal. Vomiting is naturally attributed by ignorant persons to poison or some other deleterious substance taken into the stomach; but it is a very common result of brain affection, and all medical men know that a violent blow on the head almost always produces nausea.

A PESTILENCE SHORN OF ITS TERRORS. None of the discoveries of this century, when its records are arranged in the perspective of history, will appear as of more value to mankind than that of the means of arresting the spread of Cholera. The magnitude of the peril from which this and future generations have been delivered cannot be overestimated. The number of lives lost by cholera, before sanitary science acquired the means for meeting and destroying it, is calculated to have exceeded the entire population of the United States. But no statistics can represent the sum of human misery in which this enormous loss of life was but a single factor; the fear, the want, the ruin that overtook the survivors, and marked certain years as among the blackest in men's memories.

The discovery of the means of arresting

cholera was not an accident. It was not a sudden inspiration of genius. It was the elaborate result of the slow, patient, painstaking methods of modern inductive science; counting, measuring, weighing, recording, comparing; accumulating facts and statistics; deducing general laws from abundant observations, and attempting experiment only where previous knowledge opened the pathway. - In the epidemics of 1832-34, the fact was established that by prompt and universal attention throughout a community to the premonitory symptom-the diarrhoa-the fatality of the disease could be largely diminished. That filthy surroundings and bad personal habits facilitated the attack of cholera, was recognized as a general fact, but its peculiar significance was scarcely suspected. Something was also ascertained as to the circumstances under which the disease was communicated in some instances and not in others. In 1848-49 the result was definitely established that the disease was communicable by foul drainage, and the fact that the drinking water of a large community might wich and Worcester Railroad some scoundrel thus be infected was ascertained. It was nection with improved drainage, diminished tionary history, but these brief sketches are that the vote may be neither fair nor full. I thrown off, with considerable damage to the liability to disease in certain localities. a pleasant smile.

It was not till the advent of the disease in 1854-5 that Dr. William Budd of Bristol, England, seems to have fully apprehended the chief characteristic of the epidemic. He declared that it was chiefly propagated by the excremental fluids of those who were sick

with the disease. The method of propagation being known, it became a comparatively easy problem to prevent it. Obviously a perfect cleanliness which should purify earth, air and water, and every surrounding of human abodes, constituted the direct means to attain the object. The free, prompt, thorough use of disinfectants was found to "stamp out" cholera. Wherever good sanitary regulations were enforced, in 1865-6, the epidemic was at once arrested. It can make no headway against cleanliness, copperas and carbolic acid.

BOND BOLSTERING. The people of Kansas are beginning to think that they have been somewhat too generous in lending the public credit to aid private corporations. They admit, at least some of their newspapers do, that for six years past they have been too willing to vote bonds for anything, and that, in their desire to advance the greatness and wealth of the State, they have committed a good many most expensive blunders. Thus, in Osage County, the people of Burlingame wanted a woolen-mill, and so they erected a beautiful stone building, which they announced themselves ready to give away to anybody who would put in the requisite machinery. There were not 500 sheep in the county; but the mill was put up, and to-day remains unused and a laughing-stock.

Sometimes worse happens. Iola wanted the King Bridge manufacturing shops. So \$50,000 in city bonds were given as a bonus for locating the works there. As soon as the bonds were obtained, the works were transferred to Topeka, which had | fact, for it is a peculiarity of this kind of property outbid Iola by giving \$100,000 in city bonds. that its historic quality is always sprung upon The latter city had never received the you like a trap; that you are hardly safe slightest benefit from the works, yet upon in any old tenement; that you drop unconnemoval the Company refused to refund the sciously into the Washington chair, or inmoney which it had received, the bonds having all been sold to "innocent purchasers." The citizens of Iola were naturally indignant, and refused to pay interest on the loan. Action being brought by the bondholders to recover this, Judge Dillon, in the U. S. Circuit Court, has decided that the city of Iola had no constitutional authority to issue the bonds | built cabin of an Eastern immigrant. At supper I at all, and, as a necessary consequence, is not was supplied with an ordinary looking chiua mug bound to pay the interest upon them. The decision is important, and it must be admitted that it has a suspicious flavor of repudiation. If a city pledges its credit, however hastily, we do not see how it can lawfully escape paying what it has promised to pay; but at any rate the raling may check the mania for recklessly pledging municipal credit, which has been running its dangerous course in localities | for a drink of water. Your grandfather rosefar less distant from Manhattan Island than Iola, Kansas.

It is not hard to believe that Dickens's early hard experience was a grief even in memory. The despair of children is keen-as keen as their innate sense of justice. Here is a sad little story from Germany, the moral of which is applicable to any civilized country. In Muirenburg, a boy only ten years old lately hung himself in his school-room, leaving a letter in which he placed his death at his teacher's door, bequeathed his small property to his sister, and asked pardon of his father and mother for the sin he was about to commit. Inquiry showed that luring the morning's lessons the boy was inattentive, and his teacher, instead of suspecting fatigue, could think of no better remedy for this than censuring and punishing him, in spite of his being usually a willing and industrious scholar, and of a constitution not strong. Taking exhaustion for laziness, the master struck, threatened, and at last locked him alone in the school-room, where the unhappy and tired little fellow, atterly hopeless, scrib bled his pathetic letter and went out of the world. School and family discipline has changed its methods much in late years, but there is still enough of the old obtuse system left to make this incident suggestive.

Shall we not, some of these days, have an American Alline Club? The "Alpine" part of the name is not necessarily a misuse of things; and some of our mountain-climbers are doing great things in the way of making the ascent of snow-peaks. Two candidates for the prespective American Alpine Club lately ascended Mt. Lyell, one of the precipitous | leaned against a fence with the seftled melancholy peaks of the Sierra Nevada of the Yesemite region. The peak is 13,500 feet above the level of I'd like to get a shy at G. W. some time. Look the sea, is covered with perpetual snow, and traversed by dangerous moraines and living glaciers. The adventurous climbers made the ascent on foot, accompanied by a guide, carrying only their blankets and scanty provisions, and traveling seven hours over the unwasting snows. The view from the summit is described as sublime, and amply compensating in its revelations for the ardnous and toilsome journev up the mountain. Where is another snow-peak to be conquered by the daring Alpine climbers of the United States !

It is sometimes not exactly comfortable to be toadied. Presidents have received all manner of gifts-houses, horses, hats, big cheeses, and canes. President Grant has not, at least, shown himself an unwilling recipient; but mournful must have been his feelings when an alligator was sent to his house at Long Branch, directed to his son, and with a bill for expressing of \$14. With or without tears, His Excellency paid this, but he refused to have anything to do with the alligator. He could n't eat it. or drink it, or wear it, or live in it, or ride in it. The poor thing is since dead, probably through mortification.

Always marvelous stories will be told to support impossible theories. At Ironton, Ohio, a young person was drowned. Search was going on for the body, when an old woman appeared and asked that an unwashed shirt of the boy should be thrown into the river, declaring that it would disappear directly over the place where the body was. Need we say that it was thrown in; that it did disappear, and that the body was brought up just in that spot with a grappling hook? Here is a tale told by "trustworthy witnesses" of which we feel bound to say that we do not believe one word.

The most marked and the pleasantest difference between the medical practice of this and the last century lies in the growing agreeability of moder loses. The indescribably awful potions which used to be in fashion have given place to those for which the average child might cry without being ridicaloss. One of the most excellent medicines has been (cly announced to be asparagus. This is said to a cure for rheumatism-a sure cure for slight cases of the disease. It is a dose which can certainly be taken with patience and equanimity.

After the days of dry weather which have tormented the souls of the farmer and of the idle lover of fresh turf and green leaves, the Weather Department will, perhaps, allow us to repeat the encouraging French proverb that "a St. Joha's Day rain continues long." Yeaterday was St. John's Day, and probably the country is ready to have the proverb proved true for a week at least.

It is astonishing what perfect Chesterfields the murderers are getting to be. At the trial of Wagner, the Isle of Shoals assassin, in Alfred, Me., we were told that as he entered the court-room his manner was dignified and pleasing. The handcuffs having been removed from his wrists, he cordially shook bands all around, his face beaming with

WASHINGTON IN NEW-JERSEY

AN OLD HOMESTEAD.

AN AUTHOR'S VISIT TO HEADQUARTERS-OLD TIME REMINISCENCES AND MODERN VIEWS - THE COMING OF THE AUCTIONEER'S HAMMER. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TERBUNE.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 24,-I have been to Wash

ington's Headquarters, at Morristown. The adult American who has not at some time stood beneath the same roof that once sheltered the Father of his Country is to be pitied and feared. The opportunities for performing this simple, patriotic act are so ample and varied that a studious disregard of them is, I am satisfied, consistent only with moral turpitude. Such a person may, indeed, offer as an excuse that he has sat in a chair once occupied by Washington; that he has drunk from a mug once used by Washington, or that he has in his extreme youth talked with an aged person who distinctly remembered Washington, but there are supererogatory acts which do not take the place of this primary obligation. When we consider the number of roofs that Washington has apparently slept under; when we reflect upon the infinite toil and travel which the great and good man must have undergone to place this proud privilege within the easy reach of every American citizen, the omission to avail eneself of it is simply despicable. The Valley Forge experience has always been deemed a spectacle of noble devotion and unparalleled self-sacrifice, but I have preferred, I confess, to lay awake nights thinking of this unselfish hero, rising ere it was yet day, hurrying away, accompanied only by his 150 colored body servants, each with longevity and garrulity depicted on their faces, hurrying away to reach the next town in time to make another roof tree historical. I have thought of him pursuing this noble duty with dignitied haste, pausing only to pat the heads of toddling infants, who in after years were destined to distinctly remember it, until the tears have risen to my eyes So that when I heard that Washington's Head-

quarters at Morristown was to be sold at public auction on the 25th I determined to go and see it. It was my first intimation that it was still in existence; I had perhaps often passed it without knowing the bibe serenely from the Washington mug, and that the fact is brought sharply upon you like a pin in the cushion or a fly in the milk. In the course of time this expectation naturally excites a morbid activity of the intellect; but only once do I remember being mistaken in the result. It was in a Sierran solitude, where I had encomped and where was I solicited to take supper in the newlyof a pale blue williow pattern. "That muz," said my host, "has a little story connected on it. It has been in our family nigh on a hundred year. It belonged to my grandfather. At the siego of Yorktown, he lived convenient to the battle-field, and the guns was posted all around the house. All of a uddent-" "I remember." I interposed hastily. Suddenly a commanding form darkened the little doorway, and a dignified but courteous voice asked "Imwas goin' on to say," continued my host calmly, "that the boomin' o' them guns broke every bit of china in the house, and that grandfather had to buy a new set next day, and this yer one is the last of them." I put down my cup and guzed long and earnestly at the man. His face was calm, thoughtful, and even sad-a slight tremuleusness of the left eyelid, and a depression of the lower angle of the mouth on the same side, easily attributable to historic amotion, were the only evidences of feeling. But here was a veritable Headquarters of Wash-

gton-based on no local tradition, but standing coldly in history. There had been a temporary Headquarters at the Freemason's Tavern on "the village green." But the house was gone, the Freemasons were dust these fifty years, and on the "village green" the gray shaft that commemorated the Morristown dead of the last civil war obliterated the past. How then, remote, and bloodless looked that Jersey campaign of '77, beside the names on this obelisk. How rusty those old blood stains appeared beside the bright red, still warm current of to-day. I hurried past it, and out into the leafy road that led to the historic house.

It had been my original intention to take with me a certain humorist-a man who had made some little reputation by a habit of scoffing at certain revered objects by humorous analysis of their effect upon others; a man who kept you in high spirita, and left you vapid and uncomfortable, a man whose company was a dissipation that brought a dreadful to-morrow morning after it; a man who was always to be depended upon, but never to be trusted. I concluded, however, not to take him with me. "You'll be sorry you didn't," he said gloomily, as he of his profession. "You're not to be trusted alone. around his garden-not a cherry tree to be seen. Tell me that he can get over that habit-that he didn't sleep with a hatchet under his pillow, and get up in the dead of night to do it. And then he had no sense of humor. When the staff were doing conundrums down there one night, and Greene asked him 'Why a gooseberry was like a Hessian,' didn't he reply, 'Gen. Greene, I cannot tell a lie-there is absolutely no connection in nature between the two,' and spoil the boys of their little fun?" And so I left him muttering, with a look in his eye as if he were even then elaborating a humorous aground of my visit, based entirely tipon speculation of my character, and bearing every external evidence of greater truth than my own narrative.

But here was the house. A carry walk and a contle ascent under a few old trees led to the porch. On that bright day of yellow June its hard outlines and scant decoration were somehow last in the gracious atmosphere. The door stood open, and I entered at once a spacious hall-almost the only indication of the dignity of its former occupant. It divided the mansion east and west, and through a rear door as large as the front gave a view upon a descending lawn and orchard and a shimmer of the Whippany River in the lower distance. "In the hostest may in Summer," said the gentle hostess, "there is atways a breeze through the hall," Surely Nature, at least, was not forgetful. It was pleasant to think that when the fervid July sun scorched the elaborate pink and blue thad roofs of the modern villas in the avenue votaler that fie mountain breezes from those wooded bights that be had made historic, leved to meet and play and linger here. "During his time the deer was pever shut," continues the lady, like a pleasant mosk chorus, "but always open, as you see." Was . Virginian habit still strong, or a military necessing Think of ic in that memorable Winter of '77, whom the thermometer stood below zero for we had the Hudson River was frozen over at the Banker Yet I am somenow thankful theretas immenest is not with me to comment upon this starting discovery of a new and painful vontaful Lacit.

Then we went into the reception research parlor, and saw the elaborate antique table dock spening in the middle-a Washington rolls in babitably-and then into the bedroom where he shed, the office where he wrote, the dining room in which he -ta, and looked in the glass at which he shaved. As no one ever saw Washington with a board, and as 1 's habits were methodical, persaps sais cassanticass bit of furniture is most characteristic and male of There was not perhaps much to to see, You we, and more elaborate old farniture in modera drawingrooms; I have stood in more spacious and character istic colonial dwellings. It is far unlike the Carrbridge Headquarters in which Lor rfellow is set as a precions jewel-but in its scant decoration, in its faded and economic gentility, in its quiet, stern, wacompromising asceticism, it is full of a Pan, a Past entirely its own, the Spartan period of the Revol... tion. The genius of the place descends upon y as you stand there. Even in this gracious jucs sunlight you shiver and turn cold. Gaunt becapeer at you through the wimlows; there is the echo of uneasy, discontented footsiess in this hall, and